SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1898. Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Year..... 6 00 BUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year ...... 8 00 DAILY AND BUNDAY, per Month..... Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUS. New York City.

Panis-Ricogne No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Element No. 10, Beulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### The Country Democrats.

When the Democratic stump speakers invade the rural districts they ought to be asked to explain the reasons for wishing the Raines law smashed. Here is a State issue of which the country Democrats may be unable to see the beauties, without valuable accompanying advice and directions. How are they going to be benefited by having their taxes increased? To shut off the fat contributions of the Raines law will be to exact contributions from the pockets

The iniquity of the "iniquitous" Raines law ought to be exposed, especially on the financial side.

We wonder what the country Democrats would get, anyway, if the firm of Van WYCE and VAN WYCE should have charge of the business of the State.

## Our Interests in China.

The Secretary of State has begun his gareer in a way that harmonizes with the new position and responsibilities that the war with Spain has brought to us. The despatch of the Baltimore and Petrel to Tientsin, where the foreign fleets are assembling, is primarily for the purpose of protecting our legation and citizens at Pekin, in case the threatened attack on foreign residents occurs. But the present crisis in China is such that having once intervened in it, we are bound to stay and see it through. Whatever measures are determined upon by the Ministers of the various powers, even if they include the joint occupation of Pekin, will be shared in by us. In all future developments we shall play the part that our commercial interests demand, and the despatch of our warships is correctly interpreted in London as a signal that henceforward we must be looked upon as an active element in the evolution of the Celestial Empire.

That such is our proper policy admits of no question. Our trade with China has grown during the past ten years at a prodigious rate. It is already worth all but \$20,000,000 a year. With the opening of the inland waters and the creation of new treaty ports it must infallibly grow still faster in the future. Our geographical position gives us an advantage in the race for Chinese commerce over every other country except Japan. In the Philippines we have an unrivalled basis of operations from which to make our influence felt from Manchuria to Cochin China, Every consideration makes it plain that the fate of the Chinese Empire is a matter of direct and wital interest to our commercial future.

If the Cuban question had not passed into a critical stage just when it did, it is probable that our Chinese policy would have been made patent to the world months ago. That negotiations were passing between Washington and London, and that the President was being urged to join with England in preserving the open door, was common knowledge. But with the Spanish war on his hands it was impossible for President Mckinley to do more than assure Lord SALISBURY of his sympathy and moral support. Now that the war is over a firmer

What that policy should be is obvious. Our interests in China are wholly commerelal. We do not want any territory to administer or any sphere of influence to keep order in. The sum of our ambitions in the Celestial Empire is to trade on equal terms with other nations, a right which has been guaranteed to us by three treaties. As matters now stand, it seems obvious that Manchuria has become practically a Russian province, and that equal commercial opportunities can no longer be looked for there. The same applies to the German possessions at Kiao Chou and the French possessions in the south. In these three districts of the empire the open door has been definitely closed.

There remains the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, the central, richest, and most populous division of China, which England is endeavoring to reserve for the free competition of the whole world. Whatever assistance we can give England in making her control of the Yangtse an assured thing ought to be given. Our interests stand on all fours with hers, and the objects for which the two countries are striving are identical. The loss of the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley would press as heavily upon us as upon the merchants of Liverpool.

# The Navy and the Merchant Service.

The question how far the navy of a country can rely on the commercial marine for the extra men it needs during war is important, and has a bearing on legislation for subsidizing merchant vessels. France is a believer in such sources of supply, but her specialty is the fishing service, to which she gives most liberal bounties. As to England, the first impression may be that she has a leading source of reliance for the personnel of her navy in her prodigious merchant marine.

But a writer in the London Times holds that during the last three naval wars of England only a very small part of the increased personnel required by the navy came from the merchant marine. For that reason he does not share in certain currently expressed regrets that the crews of British merchant ships are becoming so largely foreign that an important source of reliance for the navy will be practically closed. He points out that in the time of GEORGE II. foreigners not exceeding threefourths of the whole crew were allowed by law in British merchant ships, and that similar provisions were made under GEORGE III. But later in GEORGE III.'s reign, it was enacted that in the foreign trade the commander and three-fourths of the crew must be British subjects. Finally, before the days of the naval reserve, the chief sources of supply for warships, when increases were needed, according to this writer, were boys, landsmen, and fishermen. and only in a very limited degree the mer-

It will be interesting to learn, when the

the sources of our own increase were in the war with Spain. The authorized enlisted personnel of the navy not long ago was not over 10,000, but the peace maximum now allowed by law is 12,500, while the war maximum is 22,000. We had one excellent source of reliance in our State naval reserves and another in the fact that when merchant ships were bought or chartered inducements were offered to the crews to stay by the ship. This was the more fortunate, since the summer is always a bad time for recruiting in the navy, it being the yachting season, when yacht owners offer liberal terms to good men.

However it may be with England, aw are satisfied that the merchant service was of much advantage to our navy in the recent war. Legislation based on that ground at the coming Congress may bring out the exact floures, but the general view is probably correct. The navy, of course, ike the army, is still holding on to the privileges of its war maximum, for peace has not yet been made. But i we should be at war again to-morrow, the navy would be a popular service. Its brilvictories, the astonishingly few essualties, the high rate of health and comfort on the ships, and the tidy bit of prize money falling to Jack on many a vesse would appeal once more to the merchant service and the fishermen.

### Altgeld at the Front.

The man who, intellectually, is perhaps the ablest of all the leaders of the Bryanize Democracy has taken his proper place as the most conspicuous figure in the Demo cratic campaign in Illinois. Ex-Governor ALTGELD opened the canvass in Chicago at a great meeting two weeks ago to-night. He has been heard, and is to be heard, in other important cities of the State; and every where his utterances are received with the enthusiasm which his forceful personality commands, and the interest which is both excited and satisfied by his remarkable

clearness and directness of expression. At Alton the other day ex-Governor ALT GELD declared to an applauding multitude that this off-year campaign "is but the be ginning of the great and victorious battle of 1900." On his part there is no dodging the great issues, no pretence of limitation to local questions, no attempt to conceathe hones and purposes of the great body of Democratic voters which he authoritatively represents. He is speaking right out for 1900 and the future; and his speeches are o intelligible that it is possible to derive therefrom a precise idea of the Democratic position midway between Presidential elections. First and foremost, an unswerving ad-

vance on the line of the Chicago platform

of 1896; a positive reaffirmation of every word and letter of that political creed 'Only the restoration of silver." he said at Alton, "to its former and rightful standing as an integral part of the monetary metal of the world can readjust society to the prosperous condition that prevailed under he double standard in the past." "The money question," he said at Chicago, lies at the base of our distress, and must be righted before we can again prosper. We must and will restore the dollar of our fathers. The gold standard is a disastrous failure in every country that has recently tried to establish it. The question is arousing the world, and will continue to do so until it is settled right. So with the questions of corruption, of corporation rule, of usurnation by Federal courts. The re generated Democracy will take no backward step. It has a great mission, and under the peerless BRYAN will accomplish it." Secondly, the declaration that the war to free Cuba was forced upon the Republican party by the Democracy, but that the management of the war by the Republican Administration has been shamefully inefficient. and that the war measures of Congress, the War Revenue bill and the issue of bonds, were inspired by a corrupt intention to favor the capitalists and the corporations. note can be struck and the policy of the | The bond issue of \$200,000,000, said Mr. ALTGELD at Chicago, was made "to satisfy

> from dealing in the bonds." The War Revenue bill, he said, "was so framed that the telegraph and express companies and other corporations escaped taxation, while the people who send telegrams and express packages have to pay additional fees to support the war." Thirdly, no increase of the army and no national expansion. At Chicago Mr. ALT-GELD declared emphatically against any colonial system for the United States. The

the clamors of men who hoped to profit

an independent Government with close relations with this nation. While the Democrats of a few Eastern States are trying to suppress and hide the issues of 1896, the honester Democrats of the West are carrying those issues boldly to the stump, and proclaiming them as

Philippines, he said, eventually should have

continuous and contemporaneous. The platform of the national Democracy to-day, as held by an overwhelming majority of that party, is the Chicago platform of 1896, plus a denunciation of the manner in which the war with Spain was fought. and a refusal to accept the benefits which the result of the war has brought to the American nation.

And such are the issues which must be met in our State election and in every other election, local, State and national, up to and including the Presidential election two years hence.

# The Seattle Protest.

The Pacific coast has naturally taken the lead in arousing public sentiment against any cession of territory in Alaska, but the protest of the business men of Seattle on the subject will appeal to the Atlantic seaboard as well, and to all other parts of the country. .

The current rumor which called out this protest was that, under arrangements entered into by the Quebec Conference, Alaskan territory would be ceded to the Domin ion in return for her abolition of pelagic sealing and for privileges in the Atlantic fisheries to be conceded to us. The territory thus spoken of is understood to be that on which Skagway and Dyea are situated, the object being to secure an all-Canadian route to the Yukon.

It should be observed at the start that the Commissioners could not consummate any such exchange, since it would have to be embodied in a treaty laid before the Senate for ratification, and there the objections to it would be properly set forth. It has been urged that such a grant to Canada would be only of a narrow area, mainly in order to secure a right of way across our thirty-mile strip of Alaskan seacoast; that it would relieve us of constant disputes with Canada over customs duties there; that the Dominlon has now a claim to a much greater part of our Alaskan strip, and this small erea might be taken in lieu of all the rest; that we should gain a full equivalent in the

official statistics have been made up, what Behring Sea fisheries and in those of the

Taking this last point first, the reply is that, desirable as these last concessions may be, they should be purchased in some other way than by cedling American soil. If, for example, it should turn out to be true, as has been reported, that the Quebec Conference would recommend the abolition of pelagic sealing on our Government's reimbursement of the Victoria sealers for their outfits, that would be a simple business proposition. But the proposal to convey two American towns to Canada and to give her a part of Alaska can hardly be

called a question of dollars and cents. And here it may be noted that, small large, the area so conveyed would split Alaska in twain, interposing British territory between the two parts. Judge DELA-NEY of Alaska pointed out some time ago that the Dominion was bent on acquiring the entrance to Chileat Pass and trail, as the single way of reaching the Yukon gold fields except by the roundabout course of Behring Sea and the Yukon River. By controlling the upper part of Lynn Canal and by establishing a port and custom house at Pyramid Harbor, he urged, the Dominion would supplant our commerce there with its own and break up our present uniform control of the territory. The Seattle Chamber of Commerce objects to any such arrangement, no matter how narrow the area ceded to the Dominion or what controversies regarding customs duties and bonding privileges might thereby be avoided.

As to Great Britain's boundary claim, it is ertainly not so portentous that we need be frightened into the compromise sugcested. One report from Quebec has been that the Commissioners would refer this claim to a commission of experts; but it seems to be a proposal to draw a frontler line different from the one prescribed by treaty. It is true that, should this British claim be established, it would take from us a much larger area than what is desired by the Dominion around Lynn Canal. It would deprive us of the large island of Revilla Gigedo, where we have long had settlements, Annette Island, which an act of Congress years ago set apart for Mr. Duncan's Indians, and then a long stretch of the mainland running to even as far north as Yakutat Bay. in order to make out this claim the British would have to substitute for the prescribed treaty route, through Portland Channel, another lying to the west of it, and that, as we have before fully explained, they would have to show that the thirty-mile strip provided for by the treaty should be measured from the outer edges of the coast islands or else that the range of mountains par allel to the coast, which the treaty supposed to exist and make an alternative boundary can be adequately represented by connect ing with straight lines the peaks, high or low, near the coast. This last device is actually adopted on the official Canadian map of 1887, whereas a Canadian official map of three years earlier carries the boundary first through Portland Channel and then a good thirty nautical miles inward, where we draw it now.

We see no reason, therefore, in the fact that the Dominion makes large claims upon Alaskan territory, for our yielding a portion of that territory by way of compromise. We may hope that the Seattle protest is premature, in acting upon what is only current rumor; but we can understand why this rumor stirred up anxiety there.

# The Dervishes in White Cotton.

THE SUN'S letter from London on Monday gave a vivid picture of that wonderful cene at Omdurman, where thousands of the bodies of white-clad dervishes, victims of their unquenchable fanaticism, were strewn where they fell on the wide plain One of the London weeklies has an illustration of this scene showing many acres ompletely whitened by the long cotton obes of the dead, many of whom still clutch their weapons, while in one stiffened hand the black flag of the Khalifa is ald aloft.

Perhaps a more impressive scene was never witnessed, with the carnage of battle ver, and the field left to the fallen. From distance it seemed as though snow had covered the vellow sands before the city.

These followers of Islam had arrayed themselves in their whitest attire to meet death or to vanquish the invader. more than half a century their fellow Mos lems, pushing further and further into Africa converting the blacks to Islam at the point of the sword, have imposed their white cotton attire upon many of the conquered, from the edge of the Sahara southeast to the Zambesi. The result of this vigorous proselytism has been to increase to an important extent the demand for white cottons from the looms of America and Europe, and particularly for the honestly made American cotton cloth which is known as "Merikani in a large part of Africa,

Thus the Mohammedan conquests ! Africa stimulated and widened the demand for foreign cottons; and they also increased and improved the production of native cloth, leather and other manufactures.

# A Queer Bird.

The Hon, ASA BIRD GARDINER may be a person of a highly impulsive, sensitive, and romantic temperament or he may be an ector. A third supposition is possible, but t would be cruel to suppose that the District Attorney is a fool. We prefer to think that he takes heat easily or that he likes to play little comedies and figure alone in them as the Leading Irascible and Hector-

Major GARDINER's exit in a dozen snorts and hops from the Loyal Legion meeting because Col. ROOSEVELT came thither by the invitation of a member seems to have been intended to be a very impressive performance, and it certainly excited the wonder of the audience. But how long is this great act of shaking the dust from his feet to be kept up? If it is "polities" for Col. ROOSEVELT to go to a Loyal Legion meeting, mind his own business there, and make a non-political speech, it is politics for him to go anywhere where he may chance to come between the wind and Asa BIRD's nobility What right has Roosever to show himself in a car or on the street or in a hotel? To do so is to be guilty of politics, and griev ously must be answer it to GARDINER. am going to leave this place at once," GAR DINER WIll Cry.

The man must feel that it is politics and an outrage for ROOSEVELT to be alive. Or is he just playing, and overplaying, his little comic acene?

of the St. Louis Republic thus wake to ecstasy the lyre: "To wave his wand and bridge the centuries with

a rainbow arch of light and color, marshalling the glittering dwellers of Olympus, ushering from the dim abyeses, from the haunted groves and the treas-

uve talands of some and story, muses, satyre, siren mystic wave of his arm at sunset and sweep it all like a vanishing mirage from the enchanted ken of wondering thousands before midnight is what the

Veiled Prophet did last night." Mayor ZIEGENHEINER was not there to sethe rainbow areh, but it is known that he had bowed his soul to the inevitable and bought " full dress suit." If the Mayor could have be shown in his evening clothes to the enchanted ken of wondering thousands, the triumph o the Velled Prophet would have been com plete.

TIMOTHY E. ELLSWORTH, the promoter of the Ellsworth bill, has been renominated for the New York Senate by the direct intervention of the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT against the protest of every Republican loyal to the interest of the party. The extraordinary course of at tempting to provide himself, such member his family as might be found in straits, and Mr. RICHARD CROKER, with a defence against pub lic criticism or private investigation through a measure for the suppression of newspaper by means now unknown to the law, has thus been persisted in by Mr. PLATT solely for the purpose of paying his personal debt to ELLSWORTH for pressing the newspaper bill.

In its relation to the Republican party, and particularly to all individuals who in standing by the party have stood by Mr. PLATT through the various vicissitudes of his public career this act is treachery so peculiarly nasty tha the gorge has to rise a little.

# The Van Wyons have a great talent for keep ng their mouths shut.—Boston Herald.

The Mayor has been wide open since he same into office. His iracund eruptions are frequent and severe. The candidate for Gov ernor may be able to continue taciturn, unless he deems it necessary to explain next month why he wasn't elected.

## The Taking of Santiago.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : It seems almost farcical that within three months aft the capture of Santiago de Cuba any sane man should deem it necessary to repel the effront ery of Mr. Richard H. Davis as published on page 397 of the Scribner for October, in these words regarding Gen Shafter: "He did not take Santiago."

Now, if Gen. Shafter did not take Santiago who did take it? The city did not fall into our hands, into the hands of our invading force voluntarily. The whole country rang with praises for the achievements of Gen. Shafte and his army, mainly of regulars.

In the name of every soldier of that army from the General who was selected by the Presi dent to lead that army to Cuba down to th humblest soldier who fought at El Caney and San Juan. I protest against this attempt of Mr Davis to belittle the glorious achievement o our American army. We did take Santiago de Cuba and the fame of it resounded through To quote Mr. Davis further:

"His (Shafter's) troops, without the aid they should have received from him of proper reconnoiseance and sufficient artillery, devotedly sacrificed them-selves and took the hills above Santiago with their bare hands."

Mr. Davis savs also: "It was Admiral Cervera who, in withdrawing higuns which covered the city, made a present of it to the American army."

the American army."

The bringing about of the surrender of Toral was a triumph of diplomacy on the part of Gen. Shafter. As the surrender did not take place until July 14, and Admiral Cervera left the harbor on July 3, I take exception to the assertion that "Admiral Cervera made a present of Santiago to the American army."

Davis says that "on the next day after Cervera's departure Shafter demanded the surrender of Santiago." Gen. Shafter's letter demanding the surrender of Santiago was drafted on July 2 and sent to the Spanish commander carly on the morning of July 3, or before the departure of Cervera's fleet. Here is a telegram given out from the White House at Washington from Gen. Shafter:

"Plays DEL, ESTE, July 3, 1898.

"PLATA DEL ESTE, July 8, 1898, this morning I sent a demand for the imme-render of the city, (Bigned) SHAFTER." "Early this morn

When a campain is over, a critical writer can see where some mistakes were made. The light is very clear after the events. But in the name of every soldier in "every land and every clime" let us rise up and decry this attempt of Richard H. Davis to belittle and beamirch the glorious achievements of our glorious army at Santiago de Cuba.

Yes! We did take Santiago de Cuba.
Loomis L. Langdon, Colonel, U. S. A. New York, Oct. 5.

The Hon. Patrick Egan and "United

In an article in the Dublin Nation on the subject of the recent demise of United Ireland, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., the editor of the Nation, says, speaking of Mr. Patrick Egan: I often wonder that in all the voluminous writing

in the press the name of Mr. Patrick Egan so rarely finds a place. I am reminded of it in this place he cause he was really the chief actor in the proceed ings connected with the foundation of United Ireland. It was he who, regarding Mr. Richard Pigott and his two newspapers as a deadly peril to the Irish cause, conceived the project of buying out the papers, and so terminating his connection with Irish politics. He induced other men to act with him in this matter, and got Mr. Parnell not only to approve of the idea and consent to the expenditure of the League funds on the transaction, butto write a circular to the League branches, asking their support for the new paper. Mr. Egan was one of the mos astute and able enemies of British rule in Ireland since the days of Wolfe Tone. Although the estat lishment of an official organ of the League, backed up by its money was distinctly unfair to the Nation and Weckly News, of which I was the owner, m friendly relations with Mr. Egan were never dis turbed, and they continue unimpaired to this day fr. Egan had to fly for safety to America, whe coercion was running riot in this country, and when to be accused by the Crown was tantamount to being convicted, sentenced, and imprisoned. In the free country to which he went his talents were speedily recognized, and he was appointed Minis to the republic of Chili, a very responsible position the duties of which he discharged with great pru Ireland to discover and expose the awful turpitude of Pigott, and consequently to bring about the vindi-cation of the national party, which resulted from the Royal Commission. I wish he would write his . The history of the Land Lesgue period can never be fully written until he has given to the public most of what he knows on the subject.

# The Watch Upon Her Breast.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I take pleasur in reporting through your columns the fact that my wife yesterday lost the chatelaine watch that she has, or had, the bad habit of wearing dangling to pendant on the bosom of her gown when she ha occasion to deck harself to go downtown or else where on the streets. I have long insisted that women who wore their watches in such a manner women who were their watches in such a manner did but tempt thieves to steal; yet my words had no effect upon her, and day after day have I seen her go out only to see her come home again with the watch still there and a smile of score on her face for me. Yesterday when she returned there was neither amile nor watch. I also desire to extend my sincere thanks to the gentlemanly and urbane pickpocket for pinching the bauble. He has taught her in one or two seconds what I have been years trying to teach her, and I am so grateful that I am almost tempted to offer him \$5 as a token of my esteem. I gave the watch to my wife a dozen years ago, and nobody knows how much I have regretted my thoughtless kindness. I shall make no effort to recover the trinket, and if any other men, situated as I have been, want to combine with me to organize a society for the prevention of women wearing their watches on the outside of their clothes in public places, I shall be giad to do all can to get them together and solidify them as one man. With these few remarks I shall close by again extending to the pickpocket in question the continued assurances of my distinguished consideration.

P. X. E. did but tempt thieves to steal; yet my words had n

Haff Still for Captain of the New Defender. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In regard to aclecting a Captain for the American bost to sail agains nerve and grit required, I would like to say that we have a man who fills the bill in every particular, who has been tried and found not wanting in any of the particulars, and his name is Capt. "Hank" Haff, who particulars, and his name is Capt. "Hank" Haff, who is more capable by 100 per cent to handle the American bost next year than when he sailed the Defender against the Valkyrie, as any one knows who knows what the Captain went through at that time. He had just undergone a most remarkable, and what proved to be afterward most successful, operation for cancer. In two weeks after he went aboard the Defender (when ninety-nine men out of a hundred would have been in bed, and took charge and sailed the Defender in her races against the Valkyrie when he could barely eat and drink. Now, Capt. Haff is entirely recovered and in better health than he has been in three or four years, and, as I said before, Capt. "Hank" Haff is the man to handle the American boat against the Shamrock next October.

Figure 1. J. Cot. 6. The Veiled Prophet's Ball has made a poet ISLAP, L. I., Qut. 6.

THE PARMERS AND THE SERVICES. The View the New York Farmers Take of

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7.-Some of the Demo eratic campaign managers (David B. Hill and those who have heretofore acted with him in New York State politics not among the num ber) appear to have a sort of "metaphysical confidence" in the political good will of the farmers of New York this year toward the Demogratic State ticket and the candidates upon it. They profess and seem to believe that an unusually large number of farmers will be recorded on their side this year, because, forsooth, the Syracuse platform dodged national issues and manufactured a series of "State

Well-informed people, however, both Demo

erats and Republicans, know very well that no large support of the Syracuse ticket can be expected in the rural districts of New York, and for reasons which are plain. Naturally the closest concern the farmers have in the affairs of State Government touches the matter of taxation. The tax rate in New York thi year is the lowest since 1892-2.08. So low s tax rate is enough of itself to demonstrate to sensible farmers and sensible men generally that the administration of the affairs of the State-all the officers of which are now and since the 31st of December, 1893, have been Republicans—since Dec. 31, 1893, has been frugal and efficient. In 1885 the rate was 2.96 and in 1895 3.24, and the low rate now is due primarily to the large public revenue derived e operation of the Liquor Tax law which a Republican Legislature passed and the Syracuse Convention piedged itself to repeal, denouncing it as "the odious Raines liquor Now, the Raines liquor law, odious or beneficent, is yielding to the State a cash revenue of about \$5,000,000, to be applied to the reduction of local taxation, from which the farmers of the State get much profit in their struggle against the Western competition, so serious during recent years.

The farmers of New York, speaking of the rural voters collectively, have two serious and definite grievances against the Democratic party as now conducted. The Democratic orators upon the stump boasted that the tariff policy proclaimed by the Democratic party in 1892 would bring wealth and prosperity to all, and more especially to the farmers. It didn't. Instead it brought a train of troubles and dis asters to agriculture from which it has taken the farmers of the State several years to recu perate. Again, in 1896, these orators told the farmers that the maintenance of the accepted standard of value in all civilized countries would work great injury to their interests, and that their only hope of prosperity was in the Bryanite 16 to 1 silver plan. Again the result proved contrary to the prediction. The standard was preserved and 16 to 1 was beaten, and since the inauguration of William McKinley the 'times" have visibly improved for the farmers and for everybody else. The farmers in this State, too, have shared in the benefits due to an increased foreign demand for American cereals.

Now, let us look at the liquor tax matter so far as it concerns the farmers. New York stands first among the States in the production of hops, the essential ingredient of beer, and high in the production of barley, another ingredient, while there are 50,000 acres of land in the State devoted to viticulture. Consequently many farmers in the hop counties of the interior, in the barley countles of the north and in the fruit and wine countles of the western part of the State were favorable to the course of the Democratic party in resist-ing the Republican policy of bringing up the license fees to a level with other enlightened. populous and important States. But how has it turned out? The brewers of the State went to the Pacific for their hops and barley in order to get them cheaper; liquor dealer sought in Ohio and Missouri the native wines which New York supplies in abundance, and many of the larger brewery concerns were capitalized with English corporations and the distillery interests of the State surrendered in many cases to the control of Chicago an Peoria. The farmers have found, therefore, that opposition to the liquor tax has not brought them gain, while the \$5,000,000 of revenue to the State, which comes in as a consequence of the adoption of the Republican policy, makes a welcome reduction in their taxes. Again they were deceived by Democratic promises.

Theodore Roosevelt, moreover, is just the sort of candidate to be popular among the farmers. His record is clean; his honesty is beyond question; he is a man of approved courage and vigor, a frank partisan, and patriotic American. There is no humbug about him. His opponent, Judge Van Wyck, makes an appeal to the farmers. They do not look The rule now general, which enforced abstention from polities upon leaders accepting judicial office, had its origin in the country districts, and this rural feeling, is is said, pre-

vented the acceptance of the slated Democratic candidate for Governor, Judge D. Cady Herrick Again, the "up-State farmers" are not fond of New York city candidates. They are suspicious of a candidate put up by Tammany. In the convention of 1891, when Mr. Chapin was the favored candidate of the Brooklyn delegation, these Democrats of the interior of the State refused to lend him any support, and Mr Flower, a Jefferson county man, appealed rather to their confidence, more especially the

delegates from northern counties. For those and other reasons which do no need recapitulation, Judge Van Wyck's nomination has no great political value in the interior counties of the State, and any expectation

of "farmers' support" in them is groundless. One important "State issue," concerning which the slient men platform makers of the silent Syracuse Convention were mute was the issue of the preservation of the State forests, a matter which all farmers understand, even if its importance is not so apparent to Cockney Democratic statesmen. The votors of the State indicated their feeling as to this subject when the proposed constitutional amendmen authorizing the leasing of parcels of not more than five acres to any one and the exchange of lands was voted on in 1896. It was rejected in every one of the sixty counties. The Republi can administration has to its credit the acquisition by the State of forest lands necessary to secure the integrity of the headwater forests, with resulting benefits for the whole State.

Nobody has reason for hope or fear that there will be any defection among the farmers o New York from the Republican party as repre sented by Theodore Roosevelt for Governor this year. In the language of the Hon. W Bourke Cockran at the Democratic National Convention of 1892, in New York, outside of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, "the Republican majorities reach 70,000 to 80,000. It is the strongest Republican State in the United States above Harlem Bridge. First Congress District Democratic Conven

# To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The despatch

THE SUN saying that William P. Reld was beaten in his own primary meeting was incorrect. He was not beaten, the delegates being elected through his cate, Treadwell B. Kellum, being on the ticket so elected, and Mr. Kallum being also the delegate rep resenting the town of Babyloff in yesterday's con vention. Prior to entering the Congressional Con a caucus to determine whom it should select as its candidate for Representative in Congress. In it Mr. Belmont's name was not mentioned, Mr. Reid was its unanimous choice, and Suffolk's entire thirteen votes were cast for his candidacy. Queens voted solidly for its candidate, and he was nominated by its votes. Mr. Belmont neither telegraphed to the Suffolk county Congressional delegation nor received any telegram from it; nor did Mr. Reid telegraph to Mr. Belmont was not the choice of Suffolk ounty for any office at this time; and if it had been suggested at our Assembly Convention that he de sired official preferment he would not have been delegate to the State Convention. whereof I write, having been Chairman of the Baby lon district primary, a member of the Assembly Convention, and a member of Suffolk county's Congres of Suffolk county's Congressignal Convention and a participant in its caucus.

Bankton, Suffelk county, Oct. c.

CHARGES AGAINST GARDINER.

Lovell H. Jerome Asks That He He Re-ALBANT, Oct. 7.-Col. Lovell H. Jerome to day filed charges with Gov. Black against Dis trict Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner. The removal of the District Attorney is asked for or the ground that he discharged a veteran em without charges or a hearing. Jerome did not see the Governor, but left the charges with the Governor's secretary. The

"I respectfully submit the following charge against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardine of New York county, and ask for his removal at your hands. The only other redress that the people could have would be to have an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury Under existing conditions that would be at east doubtful if not impossible. By a decision of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department, in June, 1898, in the case of the People ex rel. James J. Flood, appelant, vs. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York county, respondent, the said Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York county, stands guilty of a misdemeanor. The decision reads: 'This statute applies to this relator; makes his discharge illegal and a misdemeanor.' Extract from decision appended

Governor will look at them later. The charge

marked A. "Some years ago, in the case of Police Com missioners Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner. they were found guilty of a misdemeanor for removing a man, an election inspector, on a day other than registration or election day, with-out giving him notice. This was in violation of the statute, and a misdemeanor, and they

of the statute, and a misdemeanor, and they were both removed.

"I base this request on Article X., section 1. of the Constitution of the State of New York, and Article X., section 7 of the same. It does seem an anomalous condition to the mind of a layman that the high position of District Attorney of the county of New York, the duties of which office are to prosecute violators of the law, should be occupied by a man who, by the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, is himself a convicted violator of the law."

The following is extract "A" referred to above, giving decision of the Supreme Court in the Flood case:

The following is extract "A" referred to above, giving decision of the Supreme Court in the Flood case:

"By section I of chapter 821 of the Laws of 1896, which amends section I of chapter 312 of the Laws of 1884, it is provided that no person holding a position by appointment or employment in the State of New York or in the several counties thereof, and receiving a salary or per diem from any of the several counties thereof, who is an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, having served as such in the Union Army or Navy during the war of the rebellion and who shall not have served in the Confederate Army or Navy, shall be removed from such position or employment except for incompetency or misconduct, shown after a hearing upon due notice upon the charge made, and with the right to such employee or appointee to a review by a writof certiorari. A refusal to allow the preference provided for in this act to any honorably discharged Union soldier, sailor or marine shall have a remedy by mandamus for righting the wrong. This statute applies to this relator, makes his discharge illegal and a misdemeanor, and gives him a remedy by mandamus to right the wrong."

mandamus to right the wrong."

District Attorney Gardiner said yesterday:
"I never heard of that man Jerome before. I
"I never heard of that man Jerome before. I
"I suess the whole thing must be a joke. The
man I removed was James J. Flood, a subpoma
server. After I had removed him he took the
matter to court, and Justice Kellogg decided
that I had authority to remove him. I was convinced that Flood did not posseas the mental
aptitude required for the position of subpoma
server, and I was unwilling to intrust him with
duties of a delicate and important nature. I
appointed in his place Michael F. Shelley, an
honorably discharged soldier and veteran of
the late war of the rebellion, who had had long
experience as a detective Sergeant on the police force. Flood's lawyer took the case to the
Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and
Justice Kellogg's decision, which upheld me,
was reversed. I then appealed the case to the
Court of Appeals, and the matter now rests
there. This story of the application made for
my removal, if it is true, is very funny."

JOB HEDGES ACTS AS INTERPRETER Translates Sign Language for Magistrate

Olmsted in a Deaf Mute Case. Former Police Magistrate Job Hedges, while in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court yesterday, in the interest of a client, was pressed into service by Magistrate Olmsted, who suc ceeded him on the bench, to act as interprete in a deaf mute case.

The case was that of Mrs. Lucy Reeves 68 West 100th street against Thomas Tigh of the same address, whom she accused of throwing a wet towel at her little girl

Mrs. Reeves was a very rapid talker and could make more charges in a minute that Tigh, the mute, who had to write everything, could answer in an hour. By the time that he had written "I am not guilty" three times he was eleven charges behind and the case was becoming more one-sided every minute when Lawyer Hedges appeared.

"Here's help," said Magistrate Olmsted, as he saw his predecessor, an expert in sign language, laughing at him.
"Judge Hedges," he continued, "won't you come up here and wriggle a few hundred words for us? The question at issue is, did this man throw a wet towel at this deponent's female child? And, if so, why so?

The former Magistrate consented to serve. Mrs. Reeves was induced to keep her tongue at rest for three minutes, while Tigh and his interpreter worked rapidly to catch up. Nothing disturbed the deep, slence of the courtroom but the frequent snapping of Lawyer Hedges's knuckles, which he explained afterward by saying that he was out of practice with the nutes and his fingers were stiff.

In the excitement of telling his story, Tigh, who apparently thought that he was dealing with an ordinary interpreter, grabbed Mr. Hedges's necktie with his left hand, while he talked with his right, to indicate how Mrs. Heeves had threatened him. The scarf, which was hand tied, came apart.

Mrs. Reeves saw that and couldn't keep still any longer.
"Whit's he saying about me all this time?"

Mrs. Reeves saw that and couldn't keep still any longer.
"What's he saying about me all this time?" she demanded, selzing Mr. Hedges by the ellow and making further sign talk impossible. "Did he say that I pulled his necktic off?" "No, madam," replied Mr. Hedges, anxious to avoid further disputation. "He was talking about something else altogether. He was telling me how he once saved a man from drowning." drowning."
After hearing what the interpreter had to say for Tigh, Magistrate Olmsted dismissed the case.

The Colored Men and Boosevelt. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No thoughtful colored Republican will pay the

allebtest attention to the scarcerow headlines

which characterize Col. Roosevelt as "a foe to the negro," because they know ithat there isn't a word of truth in the charge. Col. Roosevelt is a foe to humbugs and political opportunists, black or white, and his friends everywhere admire him for the enemies he has made in this quarter. Certainly no one will seriously regard the recent discoveries of our resourceful co ored Afro-American negro Democratic friends who think they are thinkers and that they can influence negro public opinion in the pending campaign against Col. Roosevelt's candidacy. If all the white men in the Republican party were as fair-minded in their estimate of the negro as the gallant Colonel of the rough riders there would be no negro Democrats to make an exhibition of their stupidity and to arouse suspicion as to the sincerity of their political convictions. The negro Democrat is everywhere regarded as a political monstrosity and is not influential or a dangerous force in American politics, but he thinks he is, and where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise. Nobody is going to pay any attention to the vaporings of negro Democrats or negro Republicans who chase shadows and dream dreams. The great mass of the race in this country cannot and will not be influenced by these modern political Machiavellis, who issue flamboyant and high-sounding pronunciamentos discussing weighty problems of state in which they haven't at heart the slightest interest and but small knowledge of their far-reaching importance.

It is about time to call these accommodating were as fair-minded in their estimate of

but small knowledge of their far-reaching importance.

It is about time to call these accommodating race patriots in both parties to a hait, and to require of them substantial guarantees of their ability to deliver the votes they profess to control. Resolutions and flowery speeches and denunciation of candidates by frresponsible and unknown little fellows who have a penchant for politics and a thirst for notoriety are playing out. The colored people, as a whole, are usually right in their political judgment and conduct. They are human, like all other people, and expect the same kind of reward for service rendered as white men in either party, but they are not in the market to be sold to the highest bidder by the political brokers of the race, who have kindly tendered their services to repretent them before the several committees on commission.

Col. Reosewalt is unequivocally on record in

tees on commission.

Col. Roosevelt is unequivocally on record in favor of fair play for the negro in the public service, and this will secure him the loyal support of every unpurchasable negro voter in this State.

JOHN E. BRUCE.

11 COMMISSIONERS STREET, ALBARY, Oct. 5.

THE TREATY OF QUEBEC.

An Agreement by the Commission Probable

QUEBEC, Oct. 7 .- A Canadian Cabinet Minis. er, not a member of the international commisalon, expressed the belief to-day that a settle. ment was assured for all the questions submitted to the commission except, perhaps, that of reciprocal trade. Lord Herschell and Senator Fairbanks decided this morning that the treaty resulting from the negotiations should be signed in the ancient capital, and it will be known as the treaty of Quebec. Senator Fair. banks said that he was not committing any breach of faith in announcing that the negotiations thus far had proceeded in the most friendly spirit. When diplomats met each other half way and in a spirit of give and take, the

onclusion could be easily anticipated. Lord Herschell, in speaking at a dinner given by the Commissioners to their Quebec friends, recalled a speech he made in London at the Dominion Day banquet. On that occasion he declared that the crowning achievement of his life would be brought about if he had an opportunity in an humble way of doing anything to promote a better understanding between an ada and her neighbor. He long ago realized that war between the republic and the mother land was out of the question. Both nations had a common duty to perform. It was a work of civilization and friendly competition in expanding trade and spreading the light of education and knowledge. His predictions as to the coming treaty were on the same lines as the ideas enunciated by Senator Fairbanks.

The commission sat for half an hour this morning. The negotiations in the main are proceeding very smoothly. Senator Fairbanks told THE Sun correspondent that nuch remained to be done in connection with the Behring Sea and Alaska boundary questions. Both involved so much that it would be imprudent to come to any hasty decision. Dominion Day banquet. On that occasion ha

Benting see and Alaska boundary questions. Both involved so much that it would be imprudent to come to any hasty decision.

Capt. Cox of Victoria, the representative of the Columbia sealers, leaves for home to night. He will attend the final sessions of the commission in Washington. Despite the protest of Attorney-General Martin he does not hesitate of declare that a settlement of the question on the basis of compensation will not be reached. Senator Fairbanks also shares this belief. It is understood that reciprosity resistions formed the topic discussed this morning significant Cartwright and John Charlton, M. V. forming the Canadian sub-committee on that question, met subsequently. Their labors are difficult on account of the enormous number of memorials they are obliged to consider. The tentative schedule includes agricultural and animal products and a list of manufactured articles.

articles.

Sir James Winter, the Newfoundland commissioner, returns home to-morrow. Lord Herschell proposes to spend the recess on a holiday trip in the maritime provinces.

The Marblehead sails for Boston at PA M to-morrow. Lord Herschell paid a farewell visit to the ship this aftermeon and was received with a salute of seventeen guns.

## HOAN ON OUR PEPPERY MAYOR. Somebody Promises Him a Licking in Gen.

Collis's Name and Excites Speech. In Mayor Van Wyck's mail vesterday morn. ng was the following letter:

1055 FIFTH AVENUE, Oct. 6, 1808, Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of the City N. F.

Sin: I may have been somewhat ambiguous in my communication of yesterday, and in order to clear up any part of it as to what may appear inuends. I irther state that I intend to severely and also pub licly chastise you if you dictate any further matter to newsgatherers unjustly reflecting upon me in any CHARLES H. T. COLLIS. The Mayor read the letter through once and

cowled a little. He read it through a second time and scowled more, and after a third reading his eyes shot sparks and his face was tied up in bowknots. He jumped up from his desk, paced rapidly to and fro for several seconds and then stopped suddenly. Those familiar with the Mayor's characteristics knew an ex-

with the Mayor's characteristics knew an explosion was coming. It came in about two seconds, when he exclaimed to Private Secretary Downes and others who were there:

"I have a second threatening letter from the head of Mayor Strong's Department of Public Works. I repeat what I said in regard to the first letter, and say that I said in regard to the first letter, and say that I shall continue to investigate any and all departments which may come before me, regardless of whom they affect, and regardless of any threats that may be made against me by the writer of this or any other letter.

After the Mayor had made his little speech he evidently felt a lot better, for the sparks ceased to shoot, and the bowknots untied, Of course the reporters went to see Gen. Collis. Gen. Collis said:

"I never sent any such letter or wrote any such letter. It's a forgery and somebody evi-

course the reporters went to see Gen. Collis. Gen. Collis said:

"I never sent any such letter or wrote any such letter. It's a forgery and somebody evidently wanted to get the Mayor excited. There was no occasion for my writing another letter to the Mayor. I think I made myself clear in the one I did send to him, and I guess he understood it. The letter, I repeat, is a forgery, sent by some one who wanted to have fun with the Mayor."

A comparison of the two letters shows plainly that they were not written by the same person. The signature is a poor imitation of the signature of Gen. Collis.

When the Mayor heard that Gen. Collis pronounced the letter a forgery, he had nothing to say, but those who should know say that he was rather loath to believe Gen. Collis had not sent the letter.

sent the letter.
District Attorney Gardiner says he will set
the Grand Jury after the alleged irregularities
in the Department of Public Works on Monday. CAN'T KEEP GOODS AND DUTY TOO.

An Important Decision in a Customs Case Delivered by Judge Brown.

United States District Judge Brown has rendered an opinion in a customs case which is of considerable importance to importers. in that he holds that the Government has no right to seize and forfeit goods before their delivery and the payment of duties upon them for undervaluation or other cause, and at the same time retain money which the importers have deposited as estimated duties.

In January, 1898, the Collector of the Port of New York seized a number of paintings before they were delivered to the importer or the duties had been liquidated, on the ground that their entry was presumptively fraudulent because the appraised value of the paintings was more than 50 per cent. in excess of the entered more than 50 per cent. In excess of the elected value. The importers did not claim the goods and they were sold by United States Marshal Henkel. Then the importers, through their attorners, Lewinson, Kohler & Schattman, obtained from Judge Brown an order requiring the Government to show cause why the sum of \$70.52, which the importers had deposited as estimated duties on the seized goods when they were originally entered, should not be returned to them. Judge Brown's opinion is as follows:

when they were originally entered, should not be returned to them. Judge Brown's opinion is as follows:

"No decision sustains the right of the United States to forfeit goods in its hands and at the same time to collect the duties on them of the importer in addition. The statute allows forfeitures of the goods or their value, and so long as the goods are not delivered, but remain in the hands of the Government, the prospective duties are no part of the value of the goods. The goods have been forfeited by the decree the Government gets the benefit of the duties presumably in the price received on sale of them, so that there is no presumptive loss of duties. After such a decree I do not think the duties could be collected of the importer, who by not claiming them, virtually abandoned them, as allowed to do under the set of June 10, 1830. As the deposit of the moner for duties before liquidation was not a payment, it was not the property of the Government, but a trust. It follows that the deposit should be returned."

COULDN'T HURRY HIM. The Apt Reply of a Man of Slow Speech to His Cross-Examiner.

In the case of Weismann against the Dry Dock Railroad Company, the trial of which ended yesterday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, there was a witness who stuttered badly. On his direct examination he told a very straight story which the opposing lawyer tried straight story which the opposing lawy to weaken on the cross-examination. In his engerness to do so, the lawyer at times asked three or four questions in one, a proceeding which worried the man of slow speech. Seeing the witness's condition, the lawyer, to reasure the witness's condition, the lawyer, to reasure confuse you. I'll not hurry you."

"Yuh-yuh-yuh-o-o-o-o ki-ki-kik-cant," replied the man of slow speech.

Department Estimates for 1809.

These estimates were passed yesterday by provements, \$496,620; Department of Water Supply, \$1,450,817.17; Department of Bridge \$406.522. The Department of Public \$406.522. The Department of Public Inings, Lighting, and Supplies wanted \$4,2 (27.78), but the Mayor objected to some of smaller items, including \$11,000 for 100 baths in Brooklyn. He said that money such purposes should be raised by bonds, though on the day before he had passed at propriation of \$150,000 for public baths Coney Island. Brooklyn gets \$25,000 for ditional fire hydrants.

Haring Sophomores Put on Probation BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—Seven sophomores of Tufts College have been put on probation for a year for hasing.